To the Editor of The News and Courier:

Believing that the people of the son College is equipped for the work of industrial education, and how this equipment of teaching force, buildings and apparatus are employed, I very gladly comply with your request to write for The News and Courier an outline sketch of Clemson and the work of training our youth into lines which will fit them for maximum usefulness in the battle of life under the new alignment of its industrial activities.

You have done much through the columns of your journal, which you have conducted upon such an elevated plane as to command the respect of all intelligent readers, to convey correct impressions of Clemson and its work, DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICS.

This department is composed of six divisions, embracing the school of physics, wood shop work, machine shop work, forge and foundry, electrical engineering, and drawing and designing, each of which is in charge of a competent instructor, under the general direction of the head of the department, who is a chief engineer detailed from the naval service for this

The work in this department proceeds hand in hand with that in the agricultural department. The students and such practical work as will be beneficial to them in any walk in life, but especially so if they decide to be-

taught the laws of nature which have special bearing upon the operations of is taught the "language of engineer-He learns how to express himself briefly and effectively by sketches and working, drawing in a man-ner in which he can be understood, not merely at home, but in any part of the civilized world, for draw-

of the Tower of Babel. The course begins with free hand drawing of sketches of simple models to judge and estimate dimensions and Then instruments are taken up and exact working drawings hopelessly dependent at every turn are produced, and tracings and blue upon a high-priced expert from some prints are made ready for use in the city a hundred miles away.

shops. Later on original designs of Naturally, all the foregoing practishops. Later on original designs of simpler forms of machinery are moulded out, and the patterns, cast-course in the theory of mechanics, nearly 50 per cent more space, in order

for instruction. In the division of woodwork the the same time. From the nature of the material the work is clean and light, improvement is rapid, and the The training of the hand and eye acquired in the free hand drawing serves him in good stead here, and assists him greatly in producing work that is thing. pleasing in appearance, as well as adapted to its purposes. This work is very attractive to the students, and of them spend a considerable part of their leisure hours working at

the benches and lathes.

The foundry is well equipped, and there the students are shown how moulds are made from patterns and the castings in brass and iron pro-duced. He learns quick'r what very few people ever know-how various articles in daily use are produced, and why some are so much more expensive than others of similar general appearance. Here the student assists in makance. Here the student assists in making castings for machinery to be built ology, entomolgy, dairying, veterinary, and used in the shops. It has been found that iron castings made here are sounder and better than those

bought from dealers. In the forge shop a series of graded exercises in forging and welding are gone through with, the system being arranged to give facility to the use of all the mere common tools. The ability to measure and judge dimensions by the eye acquired in the drawing room comes in again here, and greatly expedites the work of bringing down masses of hot metal to the required shapes and sizes, ready for use in the machine shops. There are eighteen forges, with sets of tools com-

with twelve benches, with sets of tools, other machines, such as shapers, drill, presses, etc. As in work with forge and foundry the student is required to produce a set of finished pieces of metal, working from drawings. The exercises are graded, and are such as are found perience in the best technical schools. to be adapted to giving the most per-

fect facility in the use of tools. attempt is made to train students to be machinists. When it is considered that it takes an apprentice five years, working ten hours a day, to develop into a machinist; that the student only works seven hours a day for five days in the week, and half of his time is taken up with theoretical studies: that in the time alloted to practical work he is employed in draughting, wood-work, forge and foundry, the futility of expecting him to become a machinist is obvious. However, owing to the rapidity of the progress and to to the rapidity of the progress and to physics, mechanics, agriculture, bothe instruction being conducted in an orderly and systematic manner, by a the farm and the garden, so that he is graduate of a technical school, familiar with the latest and best methods of instruction, some of the students do acquire incidentally considerable mechanical skill, and are able to assist in manufacturing machines and tools for

use in the department. this, as in other shops, great care is taken to teach the student to use the tool best adapted to the work, to use it in a proper manner, to return it to take proper measures looking to its preservation, so that it may be ready

for use when wanted. It is hoped that a choice of the course to be pursued as the students go out into the State when first entering the College. The and on the farms they will be so imbued of farm tools and implements left exposed to the weather may soon become

a thing of the past. In the electrical department the with literary universities, the students are inclined to pursue their studies on practice work, starting from the lines of their previous preparation practice work, starting from the beginning and continuing through to the design and construction of dynamos and motors. The theoretical part of and motors. The theoretical part of the subject is kept well up to date by written notes, prepared and continually revised by the head of the division.

While the principles taught apply to all electrical machines, special attention is given to those machines most used in this State, and new machines and apparatus are bought from time to time to illustrate most recent practice. Some of the more the classes are employed from time to time installing new machinery. Some students who wish to take this course are disappoined to find that it reare disappoined to find that it re-quires a considerable knowledge of veterinary science his specialty, or he mathematics. Here as in more at the control of the control o mathematics. Here, as in many other branches of science, the way is blocked by a luck of mathematics. There is no royal road to learning. A good deal of electricity could be learned by rote.

In the sophomore class the students and some of the winder a guired. At of electricity could be learned by rote, and some of knowledge acquired. At recive thorough training in theoretical class work in general chemistry, it-

after leaving college.

The mechanical labaratory is well

the standard instruments used by engineers for testing the quality of coal oil, the character of steam fur nished by the boiler, to see that the boiler is adapted to its work and performing properly: the nature of the smoke goes to determine the completecome farmers.

In the division of physics they are termine how much of the power develught the laws of nature which have oped in the engine reaches the place taught the laws of nature which have measured, turned to useful account and controlled; to what purpose each form is best adapted, and the best method of utilizing each, whether the testing machine. The work in this water power they find in streams, or the coal which is brought from a distance and has to be handled with economy. They learn how heat, light and electricity may be transferred at will, and made more obedient than any hired labor and far more reliable. In the division of drawing, the student is brought face to face with his own short-comings and feels, perhaps the first time, regret for whether adapted to milk, butter, beef water power they find in streams, or laboratory is naturally most interest-the coal which is brought from a dis-In the division of drawing, the student perbaps the first time, regret for taught the "language of engineer-every hour he has missed from the previous work leading up to this stage. Work in the mechanical laboratory is not only of general interest to all persons who come in contact with machinery, but is especially useful to those who go to live o farms, which in these ing is the only appr ach to a universal days are always equipped with more language since the time of the building or less machinery, and should in the near future be supplied with still more. It may often make a great deal of difference whether or not the owner or to give facility of execution to the manager knows how to find out the muscles of the hands and teach the eye nature of some slight derangement, how to discover whether his machine is doing its best or whether he is to be

ings and completed machines made which begins with the elementary from them and used in the depart- work in the junior year, and ends with it has been found necessary to greatly enlarge the draughting rooms, adding lege course.

Some time is also devoted to the o accomodate the numerous applicants | theoretical study of the steam engine. using as a text-book the comprehensive work of Prof. Thurston, who is student gets an excellent introduction recognized as the best practical ento the use of his brains and hands at gineer of modern times who has ever

beginner thereby encouraged to undertake more difficult manual labor. for more details we can only extend a ment of mechanics. To those who care cordial invitation to visit the department when every one will be most thing. They are proud of the fine equipment, and most desirious of making known its capabilities and extending its benefits to the utmost boundaries of the State.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE This department is divided in a gen eral way into college or class work and experiment station work, and yet the two are inseparately connected, the experiment station furnishing a laboraory in which the students are taught the application of the teachings of the ecture room to the art of agriculture, horticulture, etc. The department of agriculture is composeed of eight diviscience, agriculture, live stock and poultry. The laboratories of this department are not confined to buildings. but embrace the farm, orchard, vine yard, garden, green house, cannery, dairy and stock yard. Agriculture as an "applied science" has its foundation broadly and deeply laid in the sciences of geology, chemistry, botany, physics, entomology, bacteriology and veteri-

nary science. The student is not only taught the principles of these branches of natural science, but is taught them in their especial application to the art of agriculture in the broadest and most com

prehensive sense of the word. After the necessary foundation is laid the student is introduced in the first half of the freshman year in the schoo of physic to the laws and properties of matter and the forces which act of matter and the forces which act upon it. In the second half he builds upon this foundation, and is instructed in the origin, formation, classification and every mechanical manipulation of soils, their physical properties as affected by meterological conditions, drainage, irrigation, plant growth and decay, the use of plough and harrow-in a word, in everything relating to soils and plants which does not involve a knowledge of chemistry. The study of botany is also pursued during the spring term of the freshman year, so that when the student reaches the sophomore year he has a foundation upon which to build, whether he decides to pursue the studies of the

course in mechanics or those in agriculture.
In the reshman year he is introduced prepared at the beginning of the sopho more year to make an intelligent selec-tion of his future course of study. He mechanics to determine in which the his tastes and talents lie, and by association with the more advanced cadets pend.

Geology determines the course of commerce highways of commerce.

and on the farms they will be so imbued course of study pursued in all of our with their habits of care that the sight preparatory schools leads rather away rom industrial education than to it For this reason, where the agricultural and mechanical colleges are connected

> year the students elect either the agriculture or the mechanical course. course in mechanics leads up to mechanical engineering, civil engineering or electrical engineering, or to special proficiency in some one of these divis-

lons.
The course in agriculture leads to a broad and comprehensive knowledge, which entitles one to the title of agriadvanced students are given regular culturist; or the student may, besides employment in the college, keeping acquiring a knowledge of the theory and practice in the different divisions select some one or more of the divisions in which to become a specialist. He may make chemistry, botany, hor-

understand what he is about and get a lustrated by laboratory practices, and broad foundation on which to build in totany in class and field and field. They are taught how rlants grow, how they feed and how they reproduce quipped for the instruction of the stu-dents in the construction and use of classify, name and mount them in the herbarium.

The veterinarian instructs them in the physiology and anatomy of domes-tic animals. The dairyman teaches them how to feed and manage milch cows and their calves-how to draw the milk from the udder, separate the ness of combustion. Practice is given cream, ripen it, churn it and prepare with the steam engine indicator to de- the butter for market; how to make delicious, honest cheese from whole milk. They are taught also to test the the agriculturist and mechanic. They absorbed by friction and otherwise learn how the forces of nature may be wasted. Excellent machines are promilk for butter fat, to sterilize it from successful conduct of a dairy or cream

The chief of the division of live stock takes the students into the presence of or work, and so with horses, swine, sheep and poultry according to the standard of excellence recognized by the best breeders of each species. They are also taught how to compound rations of standard feed stuffs to produce given results, such as milk and butter production, growth, fat, or force, and practically trained in conducting experiments looking to the determination of the feeding value of the various products of the Southern

In the agricultural class room th principles involved in the treatmet of soils and plants—how to bring the for-mer into the best condition physically and chemically for the production of the latter; how to compound and compost fertilizers and manures to produce maximum results with the greatest economy; how to study needs of differ-ent soils; what plants are useful as soil improvers and how to use them; what rotation will yield most profitable re-turns with the least exhaustion of ment as part of the working plant. The students seem fully alive to the importance of this branch, and recently in the glamor year, and ends with the least exhaustion of year demanding a knowledge of all the importance of this branch, and recently in athematics the student has been able worn soils; the species and varieties of the soil of t State, and the best methods of cultivating them. These and many other questions are discussed. tools and implements adapted to the preparation and cultivation of different soils and crops are not only de-scribed to the students, but they assist

in their use. The experiment work in agriculture stock and horticulture affords a most instructive laboratory for training the methods of study of the needs of soils, plants and animals, and a familiarity with the most advanced practice in oreparation, cultivation and the improvement of plants by superior culti-vation and selection. Every subject vation and selection. taught in the lecture room is illustrated by practical training in the labo-ratory of the farm, the garden, orchard, vineyard, dairy or stock yards. The veterinarian takes his classes for three hours weekly to assist in clinics at hi animal infirmary. They are thus pre-pared to care for the animals which may need surgical or medical attention, and when our graduates become citizens they will each prove not only useful as examples in their neigho hood, but will each become a teacher to lessen the lump of agricultural igno rance in this section. While all of this is being taught the cadets in mechanics mechanical and electrical engineering and the various branches of agricultural science and art, the literary training of the students is not neglected. They are taught in the school history what distinguished men of

all ages have accomplished, especial stress being placed upon the history of South Carolina and the United States. They are required to study in compari son different systems of government and drilled in the science of political economy. All students are trained in iterature by eminent teachers from freshman to graduation. There are three literary societies in which the boys practice in debate and oratorical contests, and the Y. M. C. A. has a chapter, which is well attended by the cadets. The discipline is military, the students being in this department taught not only the science and art of war, but habits of punctuality, subor-

dination; how to obey and how to command. The training in mathematics and surveying is thorough, and as far as pos-sible accompanied with the application of the principles to practical uses. In the school of civil engineering especial attention is given to instruction in railroad surveying, water-powers, construction of bridges and highway locaion. As mathematics and English are considered basal studies, the faculty time to this foundation work as is prac

In the school of

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY the student is led into the most pleas-

ant lines of thought in the study of the history and arrangement of the earth's crust, the source from which the mechanic and agriculturist derive all of the material from which they supply the machinery, force, food and raiment

THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT is the right hand of the department of agriculture. It is thoroughly equipped with working and teaching laboratories, and skilled instructors and analysts. It is here that the student 14, 1897, January 22, 1898, and April 1, 1897, January 22, 1898, and April 1, 1897, January 22, 1898, and April 1, 1898. is introduced to the mysteries of the composition of matter, and is made

the lines of their previous preparation rather than take a new departure into apriculture or mechanics.

At the beginning of the soplomore animals; learns of what elements the soil and air are made; the require-ments of plant and animal life, and pillow. studies the laws which govern the actions and reactions of the various substances of the earth's surface upon substances of the earth's surface upon each other, and their influences upon the arts of civilized life. They become acquainted with the chemistry of the soil, the chemistry of the air, the and from these, and the chemistry of penses about \$20 per session. the animals which consume the plants. Agriculture without chemistry would be but a blind and blundering art. Clemson students have rare opportuni-

Maurens

MILITARY DEPARTMENT. The discipline is strictly military. The cadets board in barracks at the actual cost of the College of the food and attendance. Perfect order president and the cadets soon to have devails, and the cadets seem to have determined to avail themselves of all advantages offered by the College. The corps is divided into six companies, forming a regiment of two battalions. The department embraces the control the barracks, including mess hall. cadet exchange, through which cadets purchase all goods needed at wholesale prices, and everything pertaining to discipline and instruction in drill and military science.

ties for instruction in this department

BUILDINGS.
The public buildings are: The main College building, a four-story brick structure, with eighteen recitation cooms, library offices of president and reasurer, three halls for literary ocieties.

The barracks is a three-story brick structure, with mess hall, 134 by 441, and 160 rooms, kitchen, closets, and all appliances which accompany a first-Mechanical Building-A two-story

prick structure, with 30,000 feet of loor space, is thoroughly equipped for all of the divisions of that department, except the electrical, which occupies a one-story brick building, erected for that purpose.

The chemical department occupies a neat brick building of two stories and a basement. This contains the lectur room of the professor of chemistry State laboratores and laboratories for

instructing students in analytical chemistry, and the necessary offices for the transaction of the business of he department. Other public buildings are four sarns, two corn cribs, a fertilizer house, hotel, experiment station offices,

canners, steam laundry, smithy, pump RESIDENCES. The College owns a farm of 1,100 acres and all the buildings. There are residences for the professors and officers of the College—ten two-story acres of steep hillside.

Mr. Rusk really got ten bales off of seven and a half acress of steep hillside.

Mr. Rusk really got ten bales off of seven and a half acress of steep hillside.

brick structures and eleven two-story frame buildings, besides eleven one-story frame buildings for employees. WATER SUPPLY. Water is pumped from a living stream, the water of which rises on

buildings and residences.

HEAT AND LIGHT.
All of the principal public buildings are heated by steam, and the grounds, public buildings and principal resi-dences all lighted by electricity.

EXPERIMENT STATION. The work of the experiment station, which is a department of the College, and in which nine of the station workers teach in the College, affords an exelient laboratory for practical instruction of the classes in agriculture. The students in these classes are required to become familiar with the nethods employed in conducting experiments, to observe and record the differences between the plots, estimate prospective yield at different stages of growth, to assist in harvesting the crops from experiment plots, and, finally, to prepare bulletins setting forth the results, accompanying these with comments of their own upon the value of the facts obtained from the xperiments.

In horticulture they are required to perform, personally, enough work of every kind to acquire a practical knowledge of the details. An instructor accompanies each section, and not only lirects the practical work, but the reasons for the methods pursued.

At some time during the college course each student is instructed every description of work in the experiment garden and truck farm, in the orchard, vineyard, nursery, cannery, green house and small fruits. A similiar plan is pursued in each division of the epartment-in the stock yard, in the dairy, in botany, in entomology and veterinary surgery. When a young man graduates from Clemson College ne not only knows something but knows how to do something.

THE INFIRMARY s a large frame building, removed from other public buildings and well equipped for the purpose of caring for the sick. A kind and motherly matron presides, assisted by a quiet, faithful steward. Cadets are here cared for as well as if not better than they can be at home. The skillful surgeon is constantly accessible, and the trained

the College and the students. president is watchful of every interest, and energetic in execution of all laws of the board.

LIBRARY. In the main building are a series of standard English literature, history. biography, general science, etc., and about 300 volumes of Government ed each year; they have been recently classified and arranged, and excellen opportunity is now offered students for before is a benefactor of his race. general and supplementary reading. The experiment station library contains 1,000 volumes.

EXPENSES.
The deposit required from each this, as in other shops, great care then to teach the student to use tool best adapted to the work, to tin a proper manner, to return it splace when the work is done and ke proper measures looking to its ervation, so that it may be ready

posit of \$26.25 for pay-tuition students,

1898. This gives a total of \$132.28 per y theoretically and practically familiar for students paying tuition, and \$92 28

six towels, two pillow cases and on

These deposits pay for board, tuition laundry fee, incidental fee, medical fee, and one uniform. Books, and

other necessary articles not mentioned, will be furnished at cost. Deserving students are given work soil, the chemistry of the air, the chemistry of the plants, which grow in per hour, and such students reduce ex-

> Except one case, which seems to have been imported and developed a few days after the College opened, there has been no serious sickness amongst the cadets this term. would be very difficult to find any where three hundred more healthy

boys than the cadets now enrolled at Clemson. J. S. N. Clemson Cottege, S. C., Nov. 22, 1897.

A GEORGIA FARMER.

What He Accomplished On a Bleak Hillside.

The Atlanta Constitution says that Cherokee county, Georgia, has several famers within its bounds who are leaders among their fellows. One of leaders among their fellows. One of these, Mr. John F. Rusk, who lives on Little river, near Modesto, in the southeastern part of the county, has this year set a worthy example to his neighbors in the matter of cotton cultion, in havesting and marketing he leads, others follow.

at an average of 6 cents per pound, and sold 200 bushels of seed at 50 certs per bushel, receiving therefore about \$350 from this ten-acre hillside. A few years ago this field was only a gullied, washed hillside, like those now on the opposite side of the river from it, which have been turned out and yield the owners nothing whatever, Rusk went to work and terraced the! land according to his own ideas and the result is stated above. When the fact is considered that the ten acres were originally very rough and steep and that one-fourth of the land is taken up in terraces, the yield is indeed parns, two corn cribs, a fertilizer marvelous and may appear to the nouse, botel, experiment station offices, hospital, horticultural building and aggerated, for, under the careless system in vogue in the state over an average of one bale of cotton to three acres of hillside land is considered good. But in this instance Mr. Rusk really

improved cotton seed, which had been thoroughly tested at the experiment station, where King's and Jackson's were run side by side. Mr. Rusk watched the experiment there and and carefully read the reports made on same, procured his seed from the station and determined to see what could be done with a crop on a ten-acre feet in diameter and 90 feet high.
From this it is distributed to all public buildings and stock yards.
There are fire hyrants so distributed as to afford protection to all public.
The story of the st he is not only benefited in a financial morning to make a fire. Considerate may, but believes he is doing his woman! She knew that I didn't like neighbors and friends a favor by showing them what may be done.

In preparing the land for his crop

> ed on the land and not wash or break over and damage any land below. He then planted and cultivated the land under the direction of the experiment and I have never carried one since. station, using exclusively stable manure and fertilizers made on the place by mixing acids, cotton seed meal and potash. The stable manure was put in the furrows and then listed upon. In the early spring this furrow or ridge was opened out and from 300 to 500 pounds of the home-made fertilizers put in per acre. The seed were then put in and in due time they germinated and came forth in a and he had known them to lean over nealthy stalk that grew and forth much fruit under the careful, intelligent cultivation of Mr. Rusk and his help. The cotton matured two weeks earlier than other crops in that ocality, and the bolls were so large and stalks full that more of the staple could be picked in a day than of other varieties. The lint was better, too. than other cotton, brought a higher price and the seed was sold at 50 cents per bushel, while the seed from other neighboring crops sold at from 12 to 15 cents per bushel. Mr. Rusk, however, selected about twenty bushels of seed from the ten acres which he will use himself next year and they cannot this racket about that they call cobe bought at \$5 per bushel. Seed cotton is generally considered to do well when it yields one-third lint, but 1,030 pounds of Mr. Rusk's crop netted him 400 pounds of lint, as the seed are very small and easily linted. Mr. Rusk believes King's improved cotton seed to be specially adapted to this section, and his experiments this year with this ten-acre liver bluff satisfies him that money can be made on cotton even at 5 cents per pound.

of cotton, but his other crops, corn, wheat, oats, peas, etc., also show a corresponding yield and that he puts much thought, industry and intelligent we are going to bunch, let us bunch the effort in the preparation of his lands, planting, harvesting, etc. He also has a large pen of hogs each year, and he is, doubtless, the only man in Georgia reckon it is just the new woman who

The deeply interested in improving his erest, la. ds and the condition of the farmers by making tests and experiments with the cultivation of any and all crops, and these two men, working together, rooms specially constructed for the use comparing notes and experiments and of the library. About 2,500 volumes of ideas for preparing land, planting, etc., have already been the means of benfiting themselves and others. This neighbor is James Isham Brown, and publications are now on the shelves. he and his crops also deserve special The number of books is being increas-

Truly the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew

-Mr. J. Eimore Martin has been appointed sheriff of Charleston County

BURGLARS IN BARTOW.

BILL ARP DISCUSSES THIEVES.

Advertiser.

The Georgia Philosopher is Robbed and He Blames the Tramps. "Hark, hark, the dogs do bark .

The burglars have come to town."

For iffteen years this has been an orderly, peaceable and honest town. Ever since the saloons were abolished there has been no disturbance of the public tranquillity. During all that time our doors have not been locked at night nor has our chicken roost been robbed by the fowl invader. The presence of our faithful dog may have been our protection, for there have been some few chickens stolen in these parts. Our neighbor, Charley Patterson, suffered some in that way until he bought the old gallows on which a man was hung a few years ago and built a chicken house of the timber. Since then he can hardly get a darky to put chickens in it by day, much less to take them out by night. But our negroes in and around Cartersville are negroes in and around Cartersville are domestic servants will take some

more. I am just taking a little trip

now to see the country."

There were two of these fellows in town and they took the rounds asking for something to eat and always got it. My opinion is that they are professional thieves and their purpose in calling at so many houses is to prospect the premises. The night after they were at our house burglars entered four houses and stole money. They trok \$90 from under a sleeping man's that I might be assured that there was pillow and smaller sums from the nothing left but healthy, vigorous pockets of other men. A few nights stalks after they entered three houses and Oat watch and some money at another place. They take no clothing nor tell you, and are experts in their business.

munity is aroused, and especially the women. My wife is not a timid wowomen. My wife is not a tillion women. She is more afraid of snakes man. She is more afraid of snakes improved cotton seed, which had been than of men, but she, too, got alarmed to get up out of a warm bed to unlock the door. Reckon she thinks the burglars wouldn't be so impolite as to this year he made the terraces so that come in at the back door. But they all the rain which fell would be retain don't get any watch from under my don't get any watch from under my pillow, for I haven't got any. Forty years ago they got mine just that way in old Dr. Thompson's hotel in Atlanta. They got my pecket book, too, and a little money and some valuable papers. King variety for sometime past. I am article on the subject in a New not prepared to say that the King is publication is in part as follows: about a week they sent me all my papers back through the mail and the letter was postmarked Philadelphia. They will give a man back everything they can't use. Bill Fort told me that and he had known them to lean over brought and kiss a sleeping man after they had

robbed him.

No, it is white folks who are steal ing these valuable things. Negroes havent got above chickens and turkeys yet. I heard the other day of an old darky who prayed every night during Christmas for the Lord to send a tur-key to him, but the turkey dident come, and so he changed his prayer and asked the Lord to send him to a turkey and his prayer was answered that very night. A negro don't hanker after gold watches. He wants some thing to eat.

But row I want to know what is all

education. I thought it was just an

other fad and would soon pass away,

but it seems to get bigger and bigge think that there were no female colleges in the land and that the boys were getting all the education when the truth is there are more educational facilities for girls in this state than for boys. I dont know what it all means. Do the girls want to mix with the boys t 5 cents per pound.

Mr. Rusk does not make a specialty them? Then why should not the boys we are going to bunch, let us banch the whole concern and include the agricultural attachments and let the girls do nurses give unremitting attention to the patients who need their care.

The administration is presidential in character, but weekly faculty meetings are held for the purpose of connections as an advisory board, as to in a substant of the purpose of connections.

Is, doubtless, the only man in Georgia who has a hog pen floored with brick and kept in a remarkably clean and contenting for the abstract right to is contending for the abstract right to go to the university. Of course they won't go, for their fathers won't let them as long as the female colleges are open at Macon and Athens and Lagrangian and Rome Grange and Decatur and Rome and other places. There is plentiv of education for them there without the co-. The best mothers, I know, never got getting the best results in higher than a high school and the best co education is for the girls to get married young and go to raising child-ren and chickens. If they do that dil-igently, they will learn enough in a life time and be as happy as their college bred daughters. entirely satisfied that such abstruse sciences as chemistry, astronomy, trigonometry, fluxions, calculus, Greek, rhetoric and logic were of any use to the average boy, much less to

the girls. I went to college and my wife didn't and I have to take a back seat now sometimes. I married her when she was only sixteen, but if she had spent four years in college she than he is-it is dangerous. Pick out send more than a single pound to any

A GOOD YIELD.

A York County Farmer Breaks the Record of South Carolina. Editor Yorkville Enquirer:

Having finished the gathering of the erop off of my pet acre of cotton, I will in compliance with your request made to me some weeks ago, endeavor to give you a history of the experi

To begin with, the plot of land was stepped off by one of my neighbors as follows: First line, 86 yards: second line, 65 yards; third line, 60 yards; and fourth line, 65 yards, enclosing a total of 4,910 square yards of dark gray land

with yellow subsoil.

Now, to go back a little. Two years ago (in 1895) this plot was fertilized with 500 pounds of soluble guano and planted in corn. The yield was between 40 and 50 bushels. Last year (1896) it was fertilized with 16 two horse loads of lot scraping, scattered broadcast, and 1,000 pounds of soluble guano, Charlotte acil and German kainit placed in drill. After this, it

a clever, industrious people and as heap, consisting of 50 bushels of cotton honest as mankind are generally. The ure, 800 pounds of Charlotte acid and liberties with little things that they 200 pounds of kainit. After a thorough think we won't miss, but they have many good traits that are a set-off, and so we compromise on general prin-But now the burglars have come to town and alarmed the whole community. I believe they come from up north where every bad thing comes from, even to bad weather. The other

ture. In the preparation of his lands, in planting, in fertilizing, in cultivaasylum up north and was going to apart from centre to centre. Then, in Atlanta in search of work. leads, others follow.

This year he planted a ten-acre terraced hillside in cotton and cultivated same according to directions from the experiment station, from which he has marketed ten bales of 400 pounds each they put me off," he said, "and then I wait for another one and ride some at an average of 6 cents per pound, and The seeds used were what might very properly be called Further Improved King. They consisted of 100 the same land the year before.
On the 20th of May, I side-harrowed

the acre, and two days afterward went over it again, and, by hand, pulled it up to one stalk to every 6 or 8 inches This work I did myself, in order to be sure that it was done right, and also

On the 27th of May I side-harrowed took a fine gold watch from under a again, and on the 1st of June thinned banker's pillow and the next night a to 18 inches in the drill. Next, on the 10th of June, I sided with a short straight shovel and 12 inch bow, and anything to eat. They are white folks, on the 221 I sided again with larger 15th of July, I hoed and run three furthrough the middles as deeply as I could with a bull tongue, or scooter, and then, on the same day, "laid-by" by leveling off with shovel and heel

The work of picking, ginning and packing has just been completed, with a total yield of four bales, weighing

your readers will doubt this report. have not got anything to say to Thomas but to others who believe in the possibility of things that they then selves have never seen, I beg to say that what I have done is nothing more than they can do if they will use the means. Let them select the right kind performed by the bride's mother, a lawyer. It is a story worthy of this fin lawyer. It is a story worthy of this fin

As for myself, I have been using the not prepared to say that the Ring to superior to all other varieties for all kinds of soil; but in this climate, on kinds of soil; but in this climate, on the lice, sharp quillets of the law of the lice, sharp quillets of the law of the lice, sharp quillets of the law of the lice, sharp quillets of the lice, sharp

King beats any other variety.
While my success this year has been in a large measure due to the seed probably I owe more to the seed than young lawyers and a member of the anything else; still I think that the firm of Van Dyke, Van Dyke & Cardeep furrow at the last working had much to do with the yield. My opinion Of the bridal party, all of whom here is based on past experience. I were members of the legal profession, have several times before gathered two Mrs. Kate Pier was the most prominent bales from one acre, and each time there was a considerable quantity of fruit which failed to mature. Some of the United States. Mrs. Pier read it rotted and some of it dried up. Any the marriage service by which her itrotted and some of it dried up. Any the marriage service by which her how, it did not not open. I began to daughter surrendered the proud family think it was impossible to cultivate or name with an action that fertilize so as to get more than two done credit to a veteran clergyman. She was assisted by the Rev. William after a certain point, the stalks would become so large and the foliage so church. The Misses Kate II. Pier and become so large and the foliage so church. The Misses Kate II. Pier and dense as to necessarily cause the mould-Harriet II. Pier, sisters of the bride,

But in the King variety this trouble is, in a large measure, overcome. Owing to the natural habits of the plant, dwarf growth and early maturity, the stalk does not grow as large under same conditions. It puts on more fruit denry M. Hamilton, of Cedar Rapids, to the size than any other variety of was also of the party. So was Major which I have any knowledge, and while Courtland P. Laskin, an attorney of the foliage is all sufficient to give the large practice, who acted as best man stalk a healthy growth, yet this foliage at the wedding of the bride's parents is not so dense, even under the stimulus at Fond du Lac thof high cultivation, and this year I served under the noticed but very little trouble on account of the rotting of the early infantry during the war.

This year the cotton on the acre re-This year the cotton on the acre re- bride during the progress of the ferred to above bloomed at least two wedding breakfast, "it is a thousand weeks early than ordinary varieties. pities that your father did not live to It has been earlier every year. It has also matured earlier. Heretofore I also matured earlier. have neglected the deep furrow already described. The effect of that furrow has certainly been most noticeable. The cotton kept on maturing almost as the time of his death until today there late as other varieties, and I think the were four only. Now there will be deep furrow was largely the cause of only three."

it. The furrow deepens the feeding "On the contrary, major,' retorted roots and gives greater vitality.

Although I Then another thing. have referred to this cotton as a dwarf variety, I wish to be understood only that it has dwarf tendencies and char acteristics under ordinary circumstan- old traditions.' ces. During the present fall I have picked white cotton a foot above my

head, or 64 feet from the ground. In conclusion, let me say also that I have written this account only because you asked me for it, and that I my ob ject is the same as yours, to disseminate information. I have no cotton seed on hand except the King variety, and am selling them to my neighbors cover postage (12 cents) I will be pleased

Point, S. C., Nov. 22, 1897.

NEWBOLD'S OWN STORY. He Declares That the Killingtof Turner Was an Accid Was an Accident a d S

In his affidavit to secure bail, Detecive Newbold has told his story as to the killing of Turner, and it is as fol-

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, & COUNTY OF SPARTANBURG.

The State vs. W. H. Newbold—Indictment for Murder.
Personally came before me, W. H. Newbold, who being duly sworn says:
That he was appointed, and commissioned, by the Governor of the State of South Carolina as Chief State Dates. South Carolina, as Chief State Detective for the purpose, among other

things, of capturing contraband whisky, which was believed to be imported into the State, and being hauled from place to place within the State. That under his commission and through the under his commission and through the advice of the Governor, he was traveling through the Piedmont section of the State for the express purpose of capturing all whiskey illegally shipped that the commission of the state for the express purpose of capturing all whiskey illegally shipped to the commission of the state of the commission of the state of the commission of the state of the commission and through the same through the or hauled. That on the — day of —, in company with S. T. Howie and two other assistants, be camped near the city of Spartanburg. The Howard Gap road is the main road leading from Spartanburg, Union and Laurens to what is commonly

and Laurens to what is commonly known as the "dark corner" of Spartanburg County. That he left two of his assistants on the road between Cherokee Springs and Spartanburg. He took with him S. T. Howie, to watch the Howard Gap road for contraband whiskey. He took Mr. Howie with him because he knew him to be cool and deliberate, and not easily excited. That just before daylight on the morning of the 10th instant, the defendant and Mr. Howie were sitting by a fire near a church, which fire was some forty yards from the road. That on hearing a buggy passing he ordered Mr. Howie to stop it. Mr. Howie ran to the road just about the time the buggy reached him. The buggy did ran down a road which was parallel proved King. They consisted of 100 with the one the buggy was traveling, pounds carefully selected from the best bolls off the best stalks that grew on found out that I was in front of the ouggy, I ran across the space between the two roads and, in a fainting condition, being very tired, and called to the driver to hold up, stop that buggy, that I was a State officer, and must search that buggy for whisky. The buggy came straight towards me, quickening its pace. I again called "whoa," but the mule did not stop. I had a cocked pistol in each hand. I suppose I then raised the pistol in my right hand and fired. It went off prematurely, but am certain I had it leveled, solely for the purpose of stopping the mule. pistol in my left hand was fired almost-at the same instant, but I did not know shovel and 16 inch bow. Then, on the this till two hours afterwards. I called 15th of July, I hoed and run three furlibth of July, I hoed and run three tur-rows and shovel and 18-inch heel scrape. Last, on the 28th of July, I went through the middles as deeply as I found that Mr. Turner was wounded, and we together, Mr. Howie and my-self, did all that we could to render

medical aid to the unfortunate man. Cod being my helper and my witness in this matter, the killing of Mr. Turner was an accident, which cannot be deplored by anyone more than myself. W. H. NEWBOLD.

Sworn to before me Nov. 27, 1897. W. S. THOMASON, N. P.

A LAWFUL MARRIAGE.

Wisconsin Lawyer Married by His Mother-in-law-Their Discussions Will be Legal. A unique wedding recently occurred

n Milwaukee, Wis., where the bride it properly, and my word for it they de siecle period and certainly demon-will be gratified at the result. de siecle period and certainly demon-strates forcibly the advancement of woman in the legal profession. article on the subject in a New York

Wednesday, when Caroline Hamilton Pier became the wife of John H. Romer, one of Milwaukee's brightest

individual, because she was the first woman to be appointed commissioner major of the Thirt,

" My dear,' said Major Laskin to the bride during the join us on this auspicious occasion. During his lifetime there were five Piers at the Milwaukee bar himself, your charming mother, your two charming sisters and yourself.

there were of old. My husband has joined forces with the rest of the family, and although he and I will not bear the old name, we will true to the

"Indeed we will," asserted the bride-

groom, gallantly.
"In that case," said the major,
"heaven help the attorney who finds
himself opposed to any member of the
Pier family, for he will find the flower of the legal profession in Wisconsin arrayed against him."

A highly versatile woman is the andsome bride of Lawyer Romer. at 15 cents a bushel. I do not my wish to sell the seed from my pet acre at university only a year or two after her to sell the seed from my pet acre at university only a year or two after her all. If, however, any individual should be especially anxious for a few of these seeds, and will forward the stamps to distinguished example by covering the distinguished exemple by covering the two years' cours in one year. In her father's law office and bank she imto send him a pound by man, the bibed a profound knowledge or not have only a limited quantity to dispose of on this basis, and would not care to legal practice and finance. While yet in her teens, she won a certificate audit in her teens, she won a certificate audit of the basis of the practice and finance. the state, but also in the federal

E. D. THOMPSON.